

TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF THE ANCIENT BACTRIA COUNTRY

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the localization of Bactrian monuments, comparison with "Avesta" sources made certain innovations, but no separate research work was carried out.

Keywords: Kawi, family (house) → clan → tribe → country (state), "Sastar", Daxiyupati, Vishtaspa (Goshtasp), Yasht, Zoroastrianism

The monuments of the ancient Bactrian culture - Kavyligi period are regionalized by archaeologists according to types and location. These studies clearly determined the archeological category of monuments (such as city, village, fortress, castle) and where they are located. Historically, what kind of information does it provide, this is an aspect that we think has not been well handled. It would be wrong to say that no work has been done in this direction. E.V. Rtveladze, A.S. Sagdullaev made certain innovations as a result of localization of Bactrian monuments, comparison with "Avesta" sources, but no separate research work was carried out. the social and political associations of the studied period consisted of family (house) → clan → tribe → country (state), which were ruled by the head of the family (father), the head of the clan, the leaders of the tribe, and the kings of the country. The existence of the custom of kings asking Mithras for help before the war should be understood as a sign that the first states were formed during the "Avesta" period and that there were battles between them for sole rule. E.V. Rtveladze recognizes "sastar" mentioned in the oldest parts of Gat and Yasht of "Avesta" as the ruler of Bandikhon irrigation district. Irrigation region means an economic region formed along a river and combining several archaeological monuments[15]. In this economic district, a monument served as the center of the irrigation district, the city. "Sastar" lived in this city and served as a military commander. Bandikhon I and Bandikhon II monuments served as such a monument in Bandikhon. Sastar had irrigated, cultivated land areas, and pastures for raising livestock. The site of the oldest canal in Central Asia has been studied in Bandikhon region, which indicates the foundation of agriculture based on artificial irrigation. In the oldest Ghat parts of the Avesta, it is recognized that the majority of the population was mainly engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture, more in animal husbandry than agriculture[16]. In it, you can also read information confirming the existence of irrigated agriculture, that is, the digging of canals. The oldest canal in Northern Bactria also dates back to the Kuchuk I period. This is the Bandikhon channel, which E.V. Researched by Rtveladze and noted that it was excavated during the reign of Bandikhon I. Digging canals and harvesting wheat in Zoroastrianism was understood as the victory of good over evil. Six more such irrigation districts are known in the territory of the Surkhan oasis, which means that there were a total of 7 Sastark regimes. These are the irrigation regions that include the middle and lower reaches of Ulanbuloksoy, Sherabad, Mirshodi, Sangardak, and Surkhandarya. Ulanbuloksoy irrigation district, i.e. the sastar area, included the foothills of Ulanbuloksoy. Ulanbuloksoy starts from Kohitang mountains and after its upper course flows to Dobilsoy, Sherabad lowland, it is called Ulanbuloksoy. Monuments

such as Kuchuktepa and Pshaktepa are located here, reminiscent of the Sastar arch of Kuchuktepa, because the arch is built on a four-meter-high foundation, surrounded by four rows of defensive structures. The cultivated area included the foothills of Ulanbuloksay and possibly the Amudarya. The pastures are very wide and form the foothills of Kohitangtog. The Sherabad irrigation district, that is, the Sastar region, unites the banks of the Sherabad River, the foothills of Bostonsoy, and the pastures of Kohitangtog. The city of Jondavlattepa served as the center[17]. The main monuments are Jondavlattepa, Tallashkantepa, Pachmaktepa. Mirshodi irrigation district, i.e., the sastar territory, included the banks of the Mirshodi river, Boysuntog pastures. The main monument is Qiziltepa and 11 smaller monuments of the same name located in its surroundings. Sastar is located in Qiziltepa arch. Sangardak irrigation district included the banks of these rivers and Boysuntog pastures. The middle stream irrigation region of Surkhondarya, including the areas mentioned in Sastark, is the main monument of Khaitobodtepa and Bandikhonsoitepa monuments. The central city is Haitabadtepa. Surkhondarya downstream irrigation district, this watershed unites the Surkhondarya downstream areas. Nomsiztepa includes the complexes of monuments found around the Old Termiz monument. There are 6 irrigation districts, or sastar, in the regions of Southern Tajikistan. Changob irrigation district, sastar region unites the areas of the Changob basin of the Kafirnihan river. Here are the lower layers of the Hisar fortress, monuments of the Tupxona pottery heap[18]. Kafirnihan irrigation district, sastar area includes the Kafirnihan riverbeds. The Qal'ai-Mir monument and the Nahri-kalon canal are located here. The center of Sastar is the Qal'ai-Mir monument. The Yavan-su irrigation region of the Vakhsh river, the banks of the Yavan-su are included in this agricultural area, and two irrigation regions are also observed in the Vakhsh farming region, where there are Tomoshotepa and Shoraisai monuments. The Boldaytepa monument and the Bolday canals belong to this period in the Sastar region, which unites the areas of the left bank of the Vakhsh River. The Panj irrigation district includes these riverbeds, and the monuments of Baidudasht (Baydudasht I-VI) are located in this area. The Sastarlik center is a monument of Baytudasht IV. The territory of the Kyzyl-su irrigation district includes the lower reaches of the Kyzyl-su river. The Makoni-mor monument is located here. In Northern Afghanistan, that is, in Southern Bactria, the monuments of this period are located on the banks of four rivers. Unfortunately, the location of the monuments of this region is not well defined, so we limit ourselves to giving general characteristics. Monuments are mainly located along Dashtli, Farukhabad, Altyn-Dilyor and Naibabad rivers. So, it was determined that there are a total of 17 sastar in the territory of Bactria. Each Sastar lived an economically independent life. It had its own agricultural fields and pastures for livestock. Sastaras lived in arks, separate from the main population. They defended their own territory, but were not politically independent, because the "Avesta" also contains information about the dahiyupats, who were the rulers of agricultural lands. E.V. Rtveladze, in one of his last works, defined the term "dahiyupati" as the ruler of a small province, and at the time of Alexander the Great's conquest, he must have occupied the territories of Sogd and Bactria, such as Nautaka, Ksenippa, Gabaza, Pareytakena and Bubakena, whose rulers were Oksiart, Sisimitr, Khorieen, Katanlar with the title of dahiyupat. believes it may have been. Archaeologically, the "small region" corresponds to agricultural oases. Agricultural oases of ancient Bactria Sh.B. It is given in Shaydullaevilmi studies. Agricultural oases are political associations that unite one or more

irrigation districts (sastar). The author indicated the existence of the following agricultural lands in the territory of Bactria. 1. Sherabad farming land (dahiyupati). It includes the slope pastures of Kohitangtog and the basins (sastar) of Ulanbuloksoy and Sherabad rivers. During the Kuchuk I period, the Kuchuktepa monument served as the center of the oasis, and by the time of the Ancient Bactrian culture, the city of Jondavlattepa was built in this area and it served as the center of the oasis. If Kuchuktepa is strategically located on the banks of a small watershed, Jondavlattepa is characterized by its location on the Sherabad riverbed, on the international trade, that is, Marokand-Bakhtr road. The total area of Jondavlattepa is 8 hectares and consists of the arch and the city parts. The stratigraphic studies carried out in the monument here are mil. avv. It shows that the life of the city continued from the 8th century until the 4th century AD. In addition to Jondavlattepa, monuments such as Kuchuktepa and Talashkantepa I are located in Sherabad farming area. 2. Boisun agricultural land (dahiyupati) includes Boisuntog slope meadows, Bandikhonsoy, Mirshodi (sastar) water basins. All water bodies are characterized by the beginning of Boisuntog. The center of the oasis is the Kiziltepa monument with an area of 22 hectares. Kiziltepa was active from the period of Kizil I (Kuchuk I). From the time of the ancient Bactrian culture, it consisted of two parts - the arch and the city part. The most advanced fortification elements of its time were displayed in this monument. Small monuments are located in groups around Kiziltepa. 3. Surkhan agricultural land (dahiyupati) united the middle reaches of Surkhan Darya. Here, Haitobodtepa served as the center of the oasis. Khaitobodtepa is almost no different from Jondavlattepa, the center of the Sherabad oasis, in terms of external structure. It also consists of an arch and a city part, and belongs to the category of strongly defended cities. Khaitobodtepa monument was also founded during the Ancient Bactrian culture. Research conducted in the area of the defensive walls of Haitobodtepa showed that its defensive wall was 5 meters thick and was made of large rectangular bricks (50-58x30x12-14 cm). The fact that the defensive wall is 8 meters thick and 1.5 meters high, built on a thatched foundation, is recognized as an innovation in the fortification of the ancient Bactrian culture. Around Haitobodtepa there are also village-type monuments such as Bandikhonsoitepa. 4. There are two irrigation districts (sastar) in the Kafirnihan agricultural area (dahiyupati), the first of which unites the areas of the Changob basin of the Kafirnihan river. Here are the lower layers of the Hisar fortress, monuments of the Tupxona pottery heap. The second irrigation region includes the valleys of the Kafirnihan river. The Qal'ai-Mir monument and the Nahri-kalon canal are located here. The center of the country is the Qal'aiMir monument. 5. There are also two irrigation districts (sastar) in the wild farming area (daxiyupat). These are the Yavan-su basin of the Vakhsh River, and the latter include the left bank areas of the Vakhsh River. Monuments of Tomoshotepa and Shoraisai in Yavansu, monument of Boldai Tepa and Boldai canals in Vakhsh belong to this period. 6. Panj agricultural land (daxiyupat) includes the riverbeds of the same name, and the monuments of Baitudasht are located in this area (Baitudasht IVI). The center of the oasis is the monument of Baytudasht IV. 7. The territory of the Kyzyly-su agricultural land (daxiyupat) includes the lower reaches of the Kyzyly-su river. The Makoni-mor monument is located here. In the territory of South Bactria, the monuments of this period are located in four agricultural regions, which are Dashtli, Farukhabad, Altyn-Dilyor and Naibabad.

Each farming region is an independent political and economic district. Because every country has its own natural or artificial water base. It can also be said that each farming region was considered a small political region within the ancient kingdom of Bactria. The reason why we come to this opinion is that each agricultural country is concentrated in its political center - the monument of the main city and the monuments of the type of villages organized around it. According to the information provided by the historians of Alexander the Great. avv. In 329, the Greek-Macedonian invaders made a military campaign from the city of Maroqand to the city of Baktr. Due to the severe winter, the army winters in the provinces of Nautaka and Xenippa, and from the beginning of spring it goes to the city of Bactre through Gabaza, Pareytakana and Bubakena, crossing the river Ox. This information is extremely valuable for historical geography and has caused many discussions among researchers. According to general conclusions, Ksenippa and Nautaka are localized in Sogd (Shahrissabz and Karshi oases), and Gabaza, Pareytakana and Bubakena are in Bactrian regions. E.V. We do not know what Rtveladze is based on. For some reason, the scientist places the Bubakena region in the territory of Southern Tajikistan. The source clearly states that the army of Alexander the Great is going to the city of Bactria. After Ksenippa and Nautaka, the most direct route to the city of Baktr passes through the Surkhan oasis. Therefore, the historical regions of Gabaza, Pareytakana and Bubakena should also be included in the Surkhandarya region? Why does the army of Alexander the Great have to pass through Bobotog to the territory of Tajikistan to go to Baktr? Of course, it will be necessary to comment on the placement of Bubakena in the territory of Southern Tajikistan. According to our researches, three dahiyus of Ancient Bactrian poetry correspond to the Surkhan oasis. These are Sherabad, Boysun and Surkhan agricultural oases, and Gabaza Sherabad, Boysun Pareytakana and Surkhan Bubakena are historical regions. The centers are Jondavlattepa, Qiziltepa and Khaitabad hills. These are preliminary conclusions for now, and further research will undoubtedly shed more light on this issue. According to the opinion of almost all Avesta scholars, "Dahiyupatisi of the Dahiyus" corresponds to the title of the ruler of all Bactria, i.e. Kaviysi. They united all sastar, dahiyu and acted on behalf of the state. He also performed the duties of Supreme Judge, supervisor of religious affairs - Zarathusht rotema. In our opinion, the Dahiyupati of the Dahiyus settled in Bactria, the capital of Bactria. Military alliances were also formed depending on the various situations of unrest. I.M. Dyakonov cites information about the military confederation formed between Marghiyona and Hariya (Hirot) based on the information of "Avesta". The heads of such federations were led by "dahiyu sasti". Their activities were supervised by "dahiyunam fratemadata", consultants formed from the regions. According to "Avesta", the following information can be given about the genealogies of the dahiyupati or poets of the Daxyus. The list of the rulers of Eastern Iran is as follows: "Khaoshyankh - the first legendary king of the Iranians (Khushang in the Shahnoma), then Yima (Jamshid) - the king-herdsman, Syovarshon (Siyovush), Kavi Khaosrov (KayKhisrov), Kavi Vishtasp. Poets ("Shohnoma »da - Kayaniyids) - a dynasty of rulers. Representatives of this dynasty - Kavi Kavat (Kay-Kubot), Kavi Usan (Kay-Kovus), Kavi Pishin (Kay-Pishin), Kavi Arshan (KayAresh) were supporters of Zoroastrianism. The Turanians did not accept Zoroastrian teachings, therefore they are described as "false" and "evil" in "Avesta". Kavi Khaosrov is considered the ruler who united the Aryan countries. Frangrasyon (Afrosiyab in "Shahnoma"), the leader of "tura" herding tribes, fought against him. Frangrasion —

Afrosyab, father of Kai Khysrov S'ivarshon — killed Siovush. Kai Khysrov fought with Frangrasion and killed him by defeating him near Lake Chaychast. Thus, Kai Khysrov took revenge for his father Siovush and Agraerat, Naravid. The main enemies of Kavi Vishtasp were Arjatasp, Vandarmanish and Darshin, representatives of the Turanian "Danu" and "Khyaona" tribes. Turning to Ashi, the god of fate and happiness, Kavi Vishtasp says: "Happy Ashi, in a victorious battle, I pray for good luck in defeating the evil Khyaona, the fierce Ashtarvant, the owner of seven hundred camels, the cunning Arjatasp, Darshin, who cherished the giants, and to kill hundreds of Khyaona warriors." According to this, three aspects of Ancient Bactrian poetry correspond to the territories of the Surkhan oasis. These are Sherabad, Boysun and Surkhan agricultural oases, and Gabaza Sherabad, Boysun Paretakena and Surkhan Bubakena are historical regions. The centers are Jondavlattepa, Qiziltepa and Khaitabad hills. These are preliminary conclusions for now, and further research will undoubtedly shed more light on this issue.

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